four miles; and indeed else the motion of the earth would make the sea rise so high at the equator, as to drown all the parts thereabouts. *Harris.*

Barbarous villains! hath this lovely face
Rul'd like a wand'ring *planet* over me,
And could it not inforce them to relent. *Shakesp.*

And *planets*, *planet*-struck, real eclipse
Then suffer'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, *b.* x.

There are seven *planets* or errant stars in the lower orbs of heaven. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* iv.

PLA'NETARY. *adj.* [*planetaire*, Fr. from *planet*.]
1. Pertaining to the planets.

Their *planetary* motions and aspects. *Milton.*

To marble and to brass, such features give,
Describe the stars and *planetary* way,
And trace the footsteps of eternal day. *Granvill.*

2. Under the denomination of any particular planet.

Darkling they mourn their fate, whom Circe's power,
That watch'd the moon and *planetary* hour,
With words and wicked herbs, from human kind
Had alter'd. *Dryden.*

I was born in the *planetary* hour of Saturn, and, I think, I have a piece of that leaden planet in me; I am no way facetious. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 487.

3. Produced by the planets.

Here's gold, go on;
Be as a *planetary* plague, when Jove
Will o'er some high-vic'd city hang his poison
In the sick air. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon and stars, as if we were villains by an enforced obedience of *planetary* influence. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. Having the nature of a planet; erratick.

We behold bright planetary Jove,
Sublime in air through his wide province move;
Four second *planets* his dominion own,
And round him turn, as round the earth the moon. *Blackm.*

PLANE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *planet*.] Pertaining to planets.

Add the two Egyptian days in every month, the interlunary and plenilunary exemptions, the eclypses of sun and moon, conjunctions and oppositions *planetical*. *Brown.*

PLANETETRUCK. *adj.* [*planet* and *strike*.] Blasted; *sidere afflatus*.

Wonder not much if thus amaz'd I look,
Since I saw you, I have been *planet-struck*;
A beauty, and so rare, I did descry. *Suckling.*

PLANIFO'LIOUS. *adj.* [*planus* and *folium*, Lat.] Flowers are so called, when made up of plain leaves, set together in circular rows round the center, whose face is usually uneven, rough and jagged. *Dict.*

PLANIME'TRICAL. *adj.* [from *planimetry*.] Pertaining to the mensuration of plane surfaces.

PLANIM'ETRY. *n. s.* [*planus*, Lat. and μετρέω; *planimetrie*, Fr.] The mensuration of plane surfaces.

PLANIPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [*planus*, Lat. and πέταλον.] Flat-leaved, as when the small flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but flat upwards, as in dandelion and succory. *Dict.*

To PLA'NISH. *v. a.* [from *plane*.] To polish; to smooth. A word used by manufacturers.

PLA'NISPHERE. *n. s.* [*planus*, Lat. and *sphere*.] A sphere projected on a plane; a map of one or both hemispheres.

PLANK. *n. s.* [*planche*, Fr.] A thick strong board.

They gazed on their ships, seeing them so great, and consisting of divers *planks*. *Abbot's Descript. of the World.*

The doors of *plank* were; their close exquisite,
Kept with a double key. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

The smoothed *plank* new rub'd with balm. *Milton.*

Some Turkish bows are of that strength, as to pierce a *plank* of six inches. *Wilkins.*

Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding *planks* a passage find. *Dryden.*

Be warn'd to shun the watry way,
For late I saw adrift disjointed *planks*,
And empty tombs erected on the banks. *Dryden.*

To PLANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover or lay with planks.

If you do but *plank* the ground over, it will breed salt-petre. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A steed of monstrous height appear'd;
The sides were *plank'd* with pine. *Dryden.*

PLANOCO'NICAL. *adj.* [*planus* and *conus*.] Level on one side and conical on others.

Some few are *planoconical*, whose superficies is in part level between both ends. *Grew's Musæum.*

PLA'NOCONVEX. *n. s.* [*planus* and *convexus*.] Flat on the one side and convex on the other.

It took two object-glasses, the one a *planoconvex* for a fourteen feet telescope, and the other a large double convex for one of about fifty feet. *Newton's Opticks.*

PLANT. *n. s.* [*plant*, Fr. *planta*, Latin.]
1. Any thing produced from seed; any vegetable production.

What comes under this denomination, *Ray* has distributed under twenty-seven genders or kinds: 1. The imperfect *plants*, which do either totally want both flower and seed, or else seem to do so. 2. *Plants* producing either no flower at all, or an imperfect one, whose seed is so small as not to be discernible by the naked eye. 3. Those whose seeds are not so small, as singly to be invisible, but yet have an imperfect or staminous flower; *i. e.* such a one, as is without the petals, having only the stamina and the perianthium. 4. Such as have a compound flower, and emit a kind of white juice or milk when their stalks are cut off or their branches broken off. 5. Such as have a compound flower of a discous figure, the seed pappous, or winged with downe, but emit no milk. 6. The herbæ capitatæ, or such whose flower is composed of many small, long, fistulous or hollow flowers gathered round together in a round button or head, which is usually covered with a squamous or scaly coat. 7. Such as have their leaves entire and undivided into jags. 8. The corymbiferous *plants*, which have a compound discous flower, but the seeds have no downe adhering to them. 9. *Plants* with a perfect flower, and having only one single seed belonging to each single flower. 10. Such as have rough, hairy or bristly seeds. 11. The umbelliferous *plants*, which have a pentapetalous flower, and belonging to each single flower are two seeds, lying naked and joining together; they are called umbelliferous, because the *plant*, with its branches and flowers, hath an head like a lady's umbrella: [1.] Such as have a broad flat seed almost of the figure of a leaf, which are encompassed round about with something like leaves. [2.] Such as have a longish seed, swelling out in the middle, and larger than the former. [3.] Such as have a shorter seed. [4.] Such as have a tuberose root. [5.] Such as have a wrinkled, channelated or striated seed. 12. The stellate *plants*, which are so called, because their leaves grow on their stalks at certain intervals or distances in the form of a radiant star: their flowers are really monopetalous, divided into four segments, which look like so many petala; and each flower is succeeded by two seeds at the bottom of it. 13. The asperifolia, or rough leaved *plants*: they have their leaves placed alternately, or in no certain order on their stalks; they have a monopetalous flower cut or divided into five partitions, and after every flower there succeed usually four seeds. 14. The suffrutices, or verticilate *plants*: their leaves grow by pairs on their stalks, one leaf right against another; their leaf is monopetalous, and usually in form of an helmet. 15. Such as have naked seeds, more than four, succeeding their flowers, which therefore they call polyspermæ plantæ semine nudo; by naked seeds, they mean such as are not included in any seed pod. 16. Bacciferous *plants*, or such as bear berries. 17. Multifiliquous, or corniculate *plants*, or such as have, after each flower, many distinct, long, slender, and many times crooked cases or siliquæ, in which their seed is contained, and which, when they are ripe, open themselves and let the seeds drop out. 18. Such as have a monopetalous flower, either uniform or disform, and after each flower a peculiar seed-case containing the seed, and this often divided into many distinct cells. 19. Such as have an uniform tetrapetalous flower, but bear these seeds in oblong siliquous cases. 20. Vasculiferous *plants*, with a tetrapetalous flower, but often anomalous. 21. Leguminous *plants*, or such as bear pulse, with a papilionaceous flower. 22. Vasculiferous *plants*, with a pentapetalous flower; these have, besides the common calix, a peculiar case containing their seed, and their flower consisting of five leaves. 23. *Plants* with a true bulbous root, which consists but of one round ball or head, out of whose lower part go many fibres to keep it firm in the earth: the *plants* of this kind come up but with one leaf; they have no foot stalk, and are long and slender: the seed vessels are divided into three partitions: their flower is sexapetalous. 24. Such as have their fruits approaching to a bulbous form: these emit, at first coming up, but one leaf, and in leaves, flowers and roots resemble the true bulbous *plant*. 25. Culmiferous *plants*, with a grassy leaf, are such as have a smooth hollow-jointed stalk, with one sharp-pointed leaf at each joint, encompassing the stalk, and set out without any foot stalk: their seed is contained within a chaffy husk. 26. *Plants* with a grassy leaf, but not culmiferous, with an imperfect or staminous flower. 27. *Plants* whose place of growth is uncertain and various, chiefly water *plants*.

Butchers and villains,
How sweet a *plant* have you untimely cropt. *Shakesp.*

Between the vegetable and sensitive province there are *plant*-animals and some kind of insects arising from vegetables, that seem to participate of both. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The next species of life above the vegetable, is that of sense; wherewith some of those productions, which we call *plant*-animals, are endowed. *Grew's Cosmol.*

It continues to be the same *plant*, as long as it partakes of the same life, though that life be communicated to new particles of matter, vitally united to the living *plant*, in a like continued organization, conformable to that sort of *plants*. *Locke.*

Once

Once I was skill'd in ev'ry herb that grew,
And ev'ry *plant* that drinks the morning dew. *Pope.*

2. A sapling.

A man haunts the forest, that abuses our young *plants* with carving Rosalind on their barks. *Shakesp. As You like it.*

Take a *plant* of stubborn oak,
And labour him with many a stubborn stroke. *Dryden.*

3. [*Planta*, Lat.] The sole of the foot. *Ainsworth.*

To PLANT. *v. a.* [*planto*, Lat. *planter*, Fr.]
1. To put into the ground in order to grow; to set; to cultivate.

Plant not thee a grove of any trees near unto the altar of the Lord. *Deutr.* xvi. 21.

2. To procreate; to generate.

The honour'd gods the chairs of justice
Supply with worthy men, *plant* love amongst you. *Shak.*

It engenders choler, *planteth* anger;
And better 'twere, that both of us did fast,
Than feed it with such overroasted flesh. *Shakesp.*

3. To place; to fix.

The fool hath *planted* in his memory
An army of good words. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

In this hour,
I will advise you where to *plant* yourselves. *Shakesp.*

The mind through all her powers
Irradiate, there *plant* eyes. *Milton.*

When Turnus had assembled all his pow'rs,
His standard *planted* on Laurentum's tow'rs;
Trembling with rage, the Latian youth prepare
To join th' allies. *Dryden's Æneis.*

4. To settle; to establish: as, to *plant* a colony.

If you *plant* where savages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and jingles, but use them justly. *Bacon.*

Create, and therein *plant* a generation. *Milton.*

To the *planting* of it in a nation, the soil may be mellowed with the blood of the inhabitants; nay, the old extirpated, and the new colonies *planted*. *Decay of Piety.*

5. To fill or adorn with something planted: as, he *planted* the garden or the country.

To build, to *plant*, whatever you intend,
In all let nature never be forgot. *Pope.*

6. To direct properly: as, to *plant* a cannon.

PLA'NTAGE. *n. s.* [*plantago*, Lat.] An herb.

Truth, tir'd with iteration,
As true as steel, as *plantage* to the moon. *Shakesp.*

PLA'NTAIN. *n. s.* [*plantain*, Fr. *plantago*, Lat.]
1. An herb.

The toad, being overcharged with the poison of the spider, as is ordinarily believ'd, has recourse to the *plantain* leaf. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

The most common simples are mugwort, *plantain* and horsetail. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

2. A tree in the West Indies, which bears an esculent fruit.

I long my careless limbs to lay
Under the *plantain*'s shade. *Waller.*

PLA'NTAL. *adj.* [from *plant*.] Pertaining to plants.

There's but little similitude betwixt a terreous humidity and *plantal* germinations. *Glanvill's Sceps.*

PLANTA'TION. *n. s.* [*plantatio*, from *planto*, Latin.]
1. The act or practice of planting.
2. The place planted.

As swine are to gardens and orderly *plantations*, so are tumults to parliaments. *King Charles.*

Some peasants
Of the same soil their nursery prepare,
With that of their *plantation*; lest the tree
Transplanted should not with the soil agree. *Dryden.*

Whose rising forests, not for pride or show,
But future buildings, future navies grow:
Let his *plantations* stretch from down to down,
First shade a country, and then raise a town. *Pope.*

Virgil, with great modesty in his looks, was seated by Calliope in the midst of a *plantation* of laurel. *Addison.*

3. A colony.

Planting of countries is like planting of woods; the principal thing, that hath been the destruction of most *plantations*, hath been the base and hasty drawing of profit in the first years; speedy profit is not to be neglected, as far as may stand with the good of the *plantation*. *Bacon's Essays.*

4. Introduction; establishment.

Episcopacy must be cast out of this church, after possession here, from the first *plantation* of christianity in this island. *King Charles.*

PLA'NTED. *adj.* [from *plant*.] This word seems in *Shakespeare* to signify, settled; well grounded.

Our court is haunted
With a refined traveller of Spain;
A man in all the world's new fashion *planted*,
That hath a mint of phrases in his brain. *Shakesp.*

PLA'NTER. *n. s.* [*planteur*, Fr. from *plant*.]
1. One who sows, sets or cultivates; cultivator.

There stood Sabinus, *planter* of the vines,
And studiously surveys his gen'rous wines. *Dryden.*

What do thy vines avail,
Or olives, when the cruel battle mows
The *planters*, with their harvest immature? *Philips.*

That product only which our passions bear,
Eludes the *planter's* miserable care. *Prior.*

2. One who cultivates ground in the West Indian colonies.

A *planter* in the West Indies might muster up, and lead all his family out against the Indians, without the absolute dominion of a monarch, descending to him from Adam. *Locke.*

He to Jamaica seems transported,
Alone, and by no *planter* courted. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

3. One who disseminates or introduces.

Had these writings differed from the sermons of the first *planters* of christianity in history or doctrine, they would have been rejected by those churches which they had formed. *Add.*

PLASH. *n. s.* [*plasche*, Dutch; *platz*, Danish.]
1. A small lake of water or puddle.

He leaves
A shallow *plash* to plunge him in the deep,
And with satiety seeks to quench his thirst. *Shakesp.*

Two frogs consulted, in the time of drought, when many *plashes*, that they had repaired to, were dry, what was to be done. *Bacon.*

I understand the aquatile or water frog, whereof in ditches and standing *plashes* we behold millions. *Brown.*

With filth the miscreant lies bewray'd,
Fall'n in the *plash* his wickedness had laid. *Pope.*

2. [From the verb to *plash*.] Branch partly cut off and bound to other branches.

In the plashing your quick, avoid laying of it too low and too thick, which makes the sap run all into the shoots, and leaves the *plashes* without nourishment. *Mortimer.*

To PLASH. *v. a.* [*plesser*, Fr.] To interweave branches.

Plant and *plash* quicklets. *Evelyn.*

PLA'SHY. *adj.* [from *plash*.] Watry; filled with puddles.

Near stood a mill in low and *plashy* ground. *Betterton.*

PLASM. *n. s.* [πλάσμα.] A mould; a matrix in which any thing is cast or formed.

The shells served as *plasms* or moulds to this sand, which, when consolidated, and afterwards freed from its investient shell, is of the same shape with the cavity of the shell. *Woodward's Natural History.*

PLA'STER. *n. s.* [*plastre*. Fr. from πλάζω.]
1. Substance made of water and some absorbent matter, such as chalk or lime well pulverised, with which walls are overlaid or figures cast.

In the same hour came forth fingers of a man's hand, and wrote upon the *plaster* of the wall. *Dan.* v. 5.

In the worst inn's worst room, with mat half-hung,
The floors of *plaster*, and the walls of dung. *Pope.*

Maps are hung up so high, to cover the naked *plaster* or wainscot. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. [*Emplastrum*, Lat. in English, formerly *emplester*.] A glutinous or adhesive salve.

Seeing the sore is whole, why retain we the *plaster*? *Hook.*

You rub the sore,
When you should bring the *plaster*. *Shakespeare.*

It not only moves the needle in powder, but likewise, if incorporated with *plasters*, as we have made trial. *Brown.*

Plasters, that had any effect, must be by dispersing or repelling the humours. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

To PLA'STER. *v. a.* [*plastrer*, Fr. from the noun.]
1. To overlay as with plaster.

Boils and plagues
Plaster you o'er, that one infect another
Against the wind a mile. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

The harlot's cheek beautied with *plast'ring* art. *Shakesp.*

A heart settled upon a thought of understanding, is as a fair *plastering* on the wall. *Eccluſ.* xxii. 17.

With a cement of flour, whites of eggs and stone powdered, piscina mirabilis is said to have the walls *plastered*. *Bacon.*

Plaster the chinky hives with clay. *Dryden.*

The brain is grown more dry in its consistence, and receives not much more impression, than if you wrote with your finger on a *plaster'd* wall. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. To cover with a medicated plaster.

PLA'STERER. *n. s.* [*plastrier*, Fr. from *plaster*.]
1. One whose trade is to overlay walls with plaster.

Thy father was a *plasterer*,
And thou thyself a shearman. *Shakespeare's Henry* VI.

2. One who forms figures in plaster.

The *plasterer* makes his figures by addition, and the carver by subtraction. *Wotton.*

PLA'STICK. *adj.* [πλαστικός.] Having the power to give form.

Benign creator! let thy *plastick* hand
Dispose its own effect. *Prior.*

There is not any thing strange in the production of the said formed metals, nor other *plastick* virtue concerned in shaping them into those figures, than merely the configuration of the particles. *Woodward's Natural History.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo